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## A New Subspecies of Tanager from Brazil

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In a collection of birds from Goyaz purchased by the Chicago Museum from Oscar Neumann in 1930, there was a single specimen of the tanager *Tangara cyanicollis* (D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye). This bird was erroneously identified as *Tangara flava sincipitalis*, and as such it was listed by Hellmayr (1936). The error was recently discovered during the identification of a Peruvian collection, and it was found that this specimen represents a new race, to be called

*Tangara cyanicollis albotibialis* subsp. nov.

*Type.* Chicago Natural History Museum No. 75034, from Veadeiros, Goyaz, Brazil. Adult female, collected December 9, 1929, by J. Blaser.

*Diagnosis.* This specimen differs from all other races in having the thighs and tibia white instead of black; in other characters it most nearly resembles *T. c. granadensis* of the subtropical zone of Colombia; it differs strikingly from the nearest geographical race, *melanogaster*, of southern Matto Grosso in having a blue rather than a black belly, and more purple on the throat.

*Range.* Known only from a single specimen from the type locality.

*Measurements of Type.* Wing 68, tail 46, culmen 13 mm.

*Remarks.* The most interesting fact concerning this new race is not that it differs from the other races, but that there is a population of a predominantly subtropical species in the arid savanna country of southern Goyaz. Although there are a few subtropical species, such as *Pyroderus scutatus*, *Chlorophonia cyanea* and *Pipraeidea melanonota*, which have subspecies in the wooded region of southeastern Brazil, I know of no other that has a representative in the arid savanna country of central Brazil. The range of *T. c. melanogaster*

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in southern Matto Grosso is also isolated from the range of the subtropical races, but the heavy forest along the main rivers of this region at least furnishes a suitable habitat.

One would naturally expect that *melanogaster* and *albotibialis*, the two isolated populations in Brazil, would show a close relationship, but this does not appear to be the case; *melanogaster* resembles most closely *hannahiae* of Venezuela in having a black belly, and *albotibialis* is most like *granadensis* of Colombia. In fact, one would be hard put to separate *albotibialis* from *granadensis* despite the fact that they are the most widely separated races geographically, were it not for the white legs of the former. The differences between *melanogaster* and *albotibialis*, and the fact that neither of them possesses the bright blue head of *cyanicollis*, the nearest Andean form, make it almost certain that these two populations are not the results of recent extensions of range, but are relicts of a previous continuous range across southern Brazil. The diagnostic characters of the two Brazilian forms are certainly as distinct as the characters shown by the Andean races.

There are four variable characters which, as they appear in different combinations, serve to separate the different races of this species: the first is the presence or absence of blue on the belly; the second, the presence of purple on the throat; the third, the intensity of the golden-copper color on the rump and wing coverts; and the last is the color of the legs. The first two seem to vary at random; the two forms characterized by the complete absence of blue on the belly being the widely separated *melanogaster* of Matto Grosso and *hannahiae* of Venezuela, and the two forms lacking completely the purple on the throat being *cyanicollis* of Bolivia and *cyanopygia* of western Ecuador. The race showing the most intense golden-copper rump and wing coverts is *caeruleocephala* of northern Peru, eastern Ecuador and the eastern slope of the eastern Andes of Colombia. This color decreases in the surrounding races, *hannahiae*, *granadensis* and *cyanicollis*, and is at a minimum in *cyanopygia*. The color of the legs varies only in *albotibialis*, in which they are white instead of black. The close resemblance of the two Brazilian races, *melanogaster* and *albotibialis*, to the two races most distant geographically, *hannahiae* and *granadensis* respectively, is obviously a case of parallelism and not of phylogenetic relationship.

Specimens examined:

- T. c. cyanicollis* — Bolivia 3 d' 3 9 ; Peru 4e 7 9
- T. c. caeruleocephala* — Peru 2 e 1 9 ; Ecuador 1 m ; Colombia 1 d' 1 9
- T. c. granadensis* — Colombia 5 m 1 9
- T. c. cyanopygia* — Ecuador 1 d' 1 9
- T. c. hannahiae* — Venezuela 3 d' 2 9
- T. c. melanogaster* — Matto Grosso 1 m 1 9